The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Everywhere in life, the true question is not what we gain, but what we do.—Carlyle.

WHOLE NO. 839. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1927. VOL. 17, NO. 8.

LABOR POLICY RESTS ON NATIONAL BACKGROUND

Organized workers are often reproached because they refuse to identify themselves with a political party.

"Why don't you do as British workers," is the stereotyped advice workers receive whenever they meet reverses.

Less will be heard of this advice since the British workers are forced to fight for their trade union life.

The British Labor party is strong and influential. It recently controlled the government for nine months. During the past year it has won practically every contest for seats in the House of Commons. The workers have supplanted the Liberal Party as "His Majesty's Opposition," and many of them predict that they will control the government at the next general election in 1929.

Under these circumstances it could fairly be assumed that the Conservatives, now in control of the government, would consider it politically unwise to propose drastic anti-union legislation that is opposed by every fair-minded British citizen. But the Tories have done this and trade unionism is resisting the hardest blow aimed at it in 100 years.

American trade unions face stealthy attacks by courts of law. In Britain the attacks are open. Both attacks, however, are impelled by the same motive. In one case the workers, have a Labor Party. In the other, political non-partisanship is forced.

The incident across the water emphasizes that workers of different countries use methods that conform to their social, economic and political backgrounds. The ideals of all groups of workers are identical, but their backgrounds differ.

Policies that ignore backgrounds can not be transplanted to an alien soil.

WAS VANZETTI TRIAL BASED ON HYSTERIA?

New Haven, Conn., May 7.—At a mass meeting called by the Yale Liberal Club in the interest of Sacco and Vanzetti, under sentence of death in Massachusetts, members of the faculty of the Yale Law School expressed the fear that the sentences is the result of hysteria. Dean Robert M. Hutchins of the law school presided. "Intelligent people everywhere," he said, "are alarmed at the thought that in one of the most enlightened jurisdictions impartial scholars may allege that the defendants may have been convicted of murder not because they are guilty of the crime charged, but because their social and political views are different from those of the average juror."

Professor Clark said: "There is grave doubt of the guilt of the accused. There are strong indications that they did not have a fair trial, that the proceedings were permeated with hysteria and that the Massachusetts courts have been more interested in attempting to justify themselves than in affording a retrial under calmer circumstances."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York declared that the question was not whether Sacco and Vanzetti had committed murder, but whether they had been given a fair opportunity to produce all evidence in their favor.

SHORT LEASE OF LIFE GIVEN "YELLOW DOG"

Columbus, Ohio, May 7.—Organized labor lost its fight against the "yellow dog" in the closing hours of the Ohio Legislature. The workers waged one of the most sensational contests in the history of social legislation of this State, but were defeated through the autocratic powers given the House Rules Committee. It is generally admitted that if a vote were permitted, the "yellow dog" would be outlawed.

Despite the defeat, a strong foundation has been laid for a renewal of the fight before the next legislature.

The bill passed the Senate, and the State Attorney General ruled that the measure is constitutional.

"While the right of contract is a part of the individual freedom protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution," said the attorney general, "nothing is better settled by the repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States than that the right of contract is not absolute and unyielding, but is subject to limits and restraints in the interest of public health, safety and welfare, and such legislation may be declared in the legislation of the State."

WINS RIGHT TO PICKET AFTER 3-YEAR FIGHT

New York, May 7.—Organized garment workers won a three-years' fight for the right to picket in several near-by cities when Supreme Court Justice Moorehauser set aside a temporary injunction that denied this right.

Garment manufacturers moved to these cities from New York to avoid union standards. When the workers started an organizing campaign they were enjoined by Supreme Court Justice Taylor. The anti-union manufacturers competed with local houses that accept union standards.

OUT-OF-WORKS IN NORTHWEST

St. Paul, Minn., May 7.—Unemployed are warned by George W. Lawson, secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, to stay away from this city, Minneapolis and Duluth.

"Stories of prosperity are exaggerations," the trade unionist said. "Bulletins that are never constructed are built two or three times in newspaper stories."

BUTCHER WORKMEN GAIN

Yonkers, N. Y., May 7.—A wage increase of $5 a week has been secured by organized butcher workmen in this city and adjacent territory. The new minimum is $45. During July and August the markets will close at noon and no work will be permitted on seven legal holidays.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN

Columbus, Ohio, May 7.—Stereotypers employed on local newspapers secured a three-year contract with yearly increases that start with $2 a week.

LOW WAGES NO SOLUTION

According to Pittsburgh advices to the Wall Street Journal "coal is very hard to sell, with some remarkably low prices for West Virginia coal."

The public has been assured that wages of union miners is responsible for the failure to mine and sell coal. West Virginia operators broke their union agreement, set up the anti-union shop, imported armed guards, secured injunctions and drove wages down to $2 and $3 a day.

Now we are told that despite "remarkably low prices" this coal is hard to sell.

Here is proof that the wage-cutting coal operators are wrong and that the union miners are right.

When will these business men accept the unionists' viewpoint that low wages is no solution and that through joint agreements waste can be eliminated and this industry rescued from demoralization?

When will sanity replace a starvation, industry-wrecking policy?

FASCIST CHAMPION IS HUMORIST

In a New York address on Fascismo, Ambassador De Martino of Italy is quoted that an "international campaign of lies and calumnies" is being waged against Mussolini, and:

"Through the corporative state Italy intends to formulate a co-operative action between the two great factors of economical life, which are capital and labor, thus harmonizing those two factors and the supreme exigencies of the state."

The "harmonizing" referred to is the kind the lion would have the lamb accept.

In Italy every worker must join a Fascist trade union whose chief official is appointed by Mussolini. If a worker does not believe in Fascism, he must pay dues, but he has no voice in the union. Strikes are outlawed and wages are set by compulsory arbitration.

Free press is denied, as is free speech and the right of popular protest. No constitution can be introduced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies unless it has been approved by Mussolini.

The man who talks about "co-operation between capital and labor" under this system indulges in sinister humor.

CANADA'S LABEL LAW NOW INCLUDES LABOR

Ottawa, Ontario, May 7.

THE Dominion government has included trade union labels, shop cards and buttons in the trade marks law after 32 years of agitation by organized labor. The bill unanimously passed both houses of parliament.

Formerly a representative of a trade union was compelled to register the label of his organization in his name and prosecute any infringement. The union now has the right to prosecute.

Opponents of the amendment claimed the measure will be used to persecute employers, but the trade unions answered this argument by agreeing that all penalties for violation of the act shall be credited to public poor funds.

CONTRACT BREAKING IS COSTLY POLICY

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 7.—The Pittsburgh Coal Company announces that its two-years' publicity policy has been abandoned and hereafter no questions as to output will be answered.

The corporation broke an agreement with the United Mine Workers and this treachery has cost millions of dollars. Union miners are hoping that the new policy would be enforced if things were going well behind the scenes.

COMPENSATION IN FLORIDA

Tallahassee, Fla., May 7.—A workmen's compensation bill has been introduced in the State Legislature and the insurance companies are presenting their usual solid opposition to the plan. The bill calls for the creation of a commission which will prescribe optional methods by which employers shall be required to compensate injured employes.

WOBBLY CONVICTS SOUGHT FOR MURDER

Washington, May 7.—Trade union and railroad brotherhood officials are aiding the government to capture Ray and Roy de Autremont who, together with their brother, Hugh, are charged with four murders in connection with their hold up of a passenger train at Siskiyou, Ore., October 11, 1923.

The murdered men were the engineer, fireman, brakeman and railway mail clerk. Hugh de Autremont was recently captured in the Philippines. He had enlisted in the United States Army. He is now on trial at Jacksonville, Ore. He and his brothers were I. W. W. organizers and are former convicts. The murders were the most cowardly in the history of American railroading. The victims were unarmed. The mail clerk was blown to pieces when his car was dynamited. The brakeman was shot in the back. Rewards that total $15,000 are offered for the apprehension of the men. Descriptive circulars have been issued by the Post Office Department in every known language. Information regarding the fugitives may be secured at any post office.

VANZETTI WITNESS GETS NEW REPRIEVE

Boston, May 7.—Governor Fuller has granted Celestino Madeiros, murderer, a reprieve pending his testimony in the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been found guilty was committed by a gang of which he was a member. He is under sentence of death for killing a bank cashier. The Governor ordered a reprieve until Madeiros' claim can be investigated.

MOVIE OPERATORS GAIN

Sacramento, Cal., May 7.—Governor Young has approved a bill which provides sanitary facilities for operators in moving picture houses.

REACTION GROWS IN EUROPE; ECONOMIC CLOUDS THICKEN

Amsterdam, Holland, May 7.—Reaction is growing throughout Europe, according to a bulletin issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Dictatorships constitute a permanent danger of war, and Fascism with its black army and Bolshevism with its red militarism are emulating capitalist imperialism in hurling nation against nation in the future shock of arms, it is stated.

"Economically, the past year has brought with it only an aggravation of a situation already sufficiently serious. Most of the industrial countries are still overshadowed by economic clouds which are deepening rather than lifting. Unemployment is still ravaging many a home. The employers are making it a pretext for launching new attacks on the workers' living conditions. These attacks are especially directed against the eight-hour day and social legislation. Much of what labor has long regarded as its inalienable possession is now being torn from it, or will, its adversaries hope, soon be torn from it. The universal disorder and retrogression are reflected in the relations between the nations."

The bulletin states that employing interests "are all zealously piling up obstacles in the way of international understanding, and preaching an economic nationalism which serves to reinforce the bitter antagonisms of political nationalism."

BRITISH ANTI-UNION DRIVE UNITES ALL LABOR GROUPS

London, England, May 7.—The general strike as a weapon against the government's anti-trade union bill was rejected by a special convention of the British Trades Union Congress. The bill would detach organized government employes from the organized labor movement, prohibit all workers from picketing, check their political activity and annul the right to strike. No measure has aroused such countrywide opposition and workers holding various theories, who have been bitterly split as a result of the miners' strike, are now united. This unification has caused the bill to be referred to as "the workers' cement act."

Newspaper editors who are known to be unbiased observers declare that this is the most sweeping attack against organized labor that a British government has made in more than 100 years.

Premier Baldwin and his Tory followers insist that they do not want general strike, but trade unionists prove the measure is a culmination of a long series of anti-union moves.

"For some years there has been a final assault on the rights won by trade unions the past 100 years has been launched," says the Daily Herald. "Once he need for keeping up the pretense of fulfilling war-time promises had passed, the enemy within began to act," says this official trade union newspaper. "Since 1920 no less than 17 bills have been introduced by Tory members of parliament as part of their campaign. The bills have aimed variously to completely have attacked the political activities of labor, some its industrial, some both; but various though the objects have been, the central aim has been the same. That aim was to change the law relating to trade unions so that the employing interests might benefit and the Tory machine reap advantage.

"Under the guise of freeing the workers from the tyranny of trade unionism, Tory member after Tory member has sought to destroy the workers' power of defense or offense. The titles of the bills are, in themselves, an object lesson on how to disguise intentions by the misuse of words. Particularly we like the title of a bill brought in during 1925. That measure was solemnly presented to the House of Commons as the 'Trade Unions (Restriction of Political Use) Bill.' This game of talking about 'freedom and emancipation,' 'liberty and protection,' 'intimidation and tyranny' goes merrily on.

"The appeals of the Tory press and the Tory leaders to 'Trade Union Sanity' are mere dope. Their misrepresentation of last year's national strike is designed to lessen public sympathy for labor when the attack on labor's rights and labor's position. Their sudden love for the 'independent workman' is intended to conceal their plan."

COMMODITY THEORY BEMEANS WORKERS

Providence, R. I., May 7.—The theory that labor is a commodity is a reflection on human dignity, says the Providence Visitor, official Catholic newspaper for this diocese, discussing the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Indiana stone cutters' case. The court held these workers could not decline to handle non-union stone because such refusal is an interference with interstate commerce.

"A union can not be called a trust unless it is presupposed that labor is a commodity. Upon this conception it is the aim of the unions to destroy," says the Visitor.

"In their campaign of education, the unions have the support of all persons who appreciate human dignity."

PRINTERS ENJOINED BY FEDERAL JUDGE

Chicago, May 7.—Federal Judge Wilkerson, who issued the nation-wide injunction against shopmen in 1922, has issued a similar edict against printers, pressmen and bookbinders employed by the White Printing House. This concern declared for the open shop and reinstated the 48-hour week.

MANY INJURED BY FALLS

Boston, May 7.—Falls upon the floor, striking against objects and mishaps in the handling of material constitute more than one-half of the accidents in cotton mills, according to statistics gathered by a leading insurance company. But about 10 out of 10,000 employes are annually injured by the operation of machinery.

RAILROAD LOBBY WINS

Nashville, Tenn., May 7.—Railroad lobbyists defeated a life-saving measure before the State Legislature that was sponsored by railroad brotherhoods. The bill would give the Public Utility Commission authority to remedy dangerous conditions along railroad rights of way and in tunnels.

PENSION BILL DEFEATED

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—Organized labor's old age pension bill was rejected by the House of Representatives. Sixty votes were cast against it.

COAL MINERS FORCED TO IDLE; OPERATORS REJECT PEACE PLAN

Indianapolis, May 7.—The coal industry crisis is mainly due to repudiation of contracts by large coal companies, said John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in a letter to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. In the council's recent bulletin sympathetic comment was made on the suspension of work by 150,000 bituminous miners.

"Our protests against contract violations were unheeded and the mine workers, therefore, feel justified in applying their economic power to protect living standards and to compel coal operators to live up to their agreements," said President Lewis.

Agreeing that "mere moralizing will not dispose of difficulties in the coal industry," the trade unionist calls attention to a peace program he offered the mine operators, but which was rejected.

"I do not claim for this program the virtue of completeness, but I do contend that it is a constructive program and is entitled to consideration. It was, at least, a start in the right direction. It offered a basis for co-operation.

"The operators ignored the proposal. They even declined to talk about anything but wage reductions. Apparently they were obsessed with the idea that the miners alone, through reduced wages, must bear the entire burden of competition with non-union mines of West Virginia and Kentucky, where starvation wages are paid. In some of these non-union mines men work for $2 and $2.50 a day and are forced to drive to the mines by armed guards. The 'continuously competitive wage scale,' proposed by the operators, means starvation for the miner to reduce his standards to that level.

"The United Mine Workers are convinced that the salvation of the coal industry does not lie in low wages. There are many, many other leaks that could and should be stopped, all of which would reduce production costs and stabilize competition. Our Miami resolution is still alive. It can be taken up any time the operators are willing to give it consideration."

MILK WAGON DRIVERS PROVE UNION'S VALUE

Indianapolis, May 7.—A wage increase of $5 a week and a five-year contract secured by 7,000 milk wagon drivers in Chicago and vicinity is pointed to as a trade union triumph by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"This increase means $1,920,000 annually for five years to these workers, in addition to the splendid wage they have been receiving," said Mr. Tobin. "Is there any institution in the world, outside the labor movement, that could accomplish such wonders? A body of working men, without being represented by lawyers, to thrash off year when unemployment is prevalent, is able to reach an agreement, without strife or misunderstanding, whereby an increase in wages has been gained, which, during the life of the agreement, totals almost $10,000,000.

"Truly the age of miracles has not passed. Is there another body of men that can point to this achievement? Just imagine, adding $22 a month to the incomes of 7,000 families! And bear in mind, the milk wagon drivers do not go backward. They go forward.

"If the great labor movement of our country and our international and its subordinate locals never won any other victory they could point to the milk wagon drivers' gain and say: 'This, in itself, is remarkable.'

"When I see the unorganized milk drivers in some cities receiving barely enough to sustain an existence, the slothfulness of these workers is doubly apparent."

LABOR LAW UPHELD

Washington, May 7.—The Wisconsin workers' compensation law has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court. No formal opinion was handed down.

PLUMBERS LOCKED OUT

New York, May 7.—Contracting plumbers have refused to contract and locked out 10,000 employes to involve them in a strike of Brooklyn plumbers. The New York plumbers employ about 4,000 plumbers in another borough of Greater New York secure a wage increase, this shall apply to Manhattan Borough. In an attempt to block assistance to the Brooklyn strikers, the lockout was enforced.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 7.—Officers of the Iowa State Federation of Labor have issued a call for the annual convention, to convene in this city Tuesday, June 14.

"ONE BIG UNION" AT END OF RAINBOW

Vancouver, B. C., May 7.—The "one big union" movement, that swept this section a few years ago, is at the end of its rainbow. Every prediction by trade unionists is now accepted by workers who rejected experience and social development, and who were swayed by sarcasm, ridicule and bluff.

The 'one big union' never did any bargaining or organizing," says the Labor Statesman, owned by the local Trades and Labor Council. "All it did was to split up existing organizations. It has bleated about craft unions, but its units are made up into crafts. It has raved about organization, yet it has never been able to even successfully organize the common laborer or farm laborer with which it is surrounded. It has centered its activities on attempting to take workers out of existing unions."

SWIFT'S SPEED-UP PLAN BRINGS SWIFT STRIKE

Portland, Ore., May 7.—Swift & Co., meat packers, attempted to establish a swift system among unorganized employes in their local plant, but a strike resulted.

The speed-up scheme is called a bonus system. Time-keepers with stop watches would stand over employes for several days and the greatest production would be considered the bonus basis. By intense application workers would secure a maximum daily wage increase of 20 and 30 cents. One employe received a check for one cent as payment for his bonus. The check has been photographed and is published by the strikers.

BOSTON UNIONIST DIES

Boston, May 7.—Michael A. Murphy, a well-known figure in the labor movement in Boston, died in this city. He served as president of the Central Labor Union, vice president of the State Federation of Labor and delegate to the A. F. of L.

MORE COMPENSATION

Lansing, Mich., May 7.—Governor Green has signed a bill which increases the minimum compensation for injured workers from $14 to $18 a week.

Labor Injunction Traced To Days Of Ancient Rome

Washington, May 7.—In a 5,000-word memorandum on "Equity Power and Its Abuse," Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, traces the origin and development of this process through the centuries.

Mr. Furuseth shows that the discretionary and irresponsible power to forbid was conferred upon the Roman Praetor for the protection of the plebeians and as a result of social upheavals in the Roman Republic. This system developed in America ranging the Tribune every year to conferring the Tribunician power upon Caesar for life, together with the executive power, the legislative power and the religious power. These powers went by inheritance to the Emperor that followed and lasted in the Western Roman Empire, with more or less strength, until its destruction by Odoacer. It was re-established by the crowning of Charlemagne, with the exception of religious powers. It became the aim and purpose of practically every king to make these powers his own "to become in fact, as well as in name, a king by the grace of God, responsible to no one but God."

"A philosophical writer among the Westro-Goths," continued Mr. Furuseth, "is reported to have substantially defined Roman law as a method or arrangement through which it becomes possible for a few free men as masters to enjoy the fruits of the labor of slaves. The chancery—the equity—power is part of that system. Like everything else that has served or serves to chloroform or kill creative power in the bulk of the population.

"The difference between the free man and the bond man is that the first lives in self-respect without fear and within accepted standards of what seems good to him, while the bond man has no individual choice and obeys only what is commanded him. To make a bond man, whether it be done by brute force, by legislation or by judicial decree, is a crime against humanity and is a reversal of American ideals. If it could be done and then made to last long enough to change the character of our people, American ideals as we have learned to know and love them would be destroyed and the institutions based upon them would pass away."

In tracing the development of the chancery power in England, Mr. Furuseth said that this term became so common in that country that the word "equity" was substituted.

"Through some three centuries of struggle in England, the chancery court has been shorn of its powers until it has no jurisdiction except to protect property where there is no remedy at law.

"The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution forbidding slavery and involuntary servitude was adopted to vitalize the fundamental principle laid down in the Declaration of Independence. The old Roman right to enslave the debtor, no matter how the debt arose, is constitutionally prohibited by this amendment, and Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution is repealed. Whenever either the legislative or the judicial power undertakes to differentiate between the labor and his labor power, it does violence both to logic and to common sense. The value of the slave was in his labor power and it was property because the slave was property and everything that the labor power of the slave produced, whether commercial commodities or children, was the property of the owner of the slave.

"The endeavor, therefore, to differentiate between the labor power and the individual in whom it is inherent, seems to be so contradictory of our historical and common knowledge as to be beyond the possibility of logical demonstration. As a matter of fact the United States it had jurisdiction to protect property where there was no remedy at law. We have amended it so as to make it read, 'no adequate and complete remedy at law,' and we use it as if it read 'no other remedy at law.' If this development is permitted it will destroy American institutions. As far as labor is concerned, destroy liberty, because as government by equity (personal government by contract and locked government (government by law) recedes. The two systems can not occupy the same field, and the principles of science the chancery, or equity, power had been limited in its jurisdiction to the protection of property when there is no remedy at law.

"We seek to have that definition restored and thus protect the fundamental American institutions may be permitted to grow in clearness and force and the Christian evolution of society may be permitted to proceed in peace.

"If the court of equity be permitted to regulate personal relations, it will gradually draw to itself all legislative power. If it be permitted to set aside or enforce law, it will ultimately arrogate to itself jurisdiction now held by the law courts."

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FARMS BEING DESERTED; CITY LABOR AFFECTED

Washington, May 7.—That the so-called "farmers' problem" has a direct bearing on employment in cities is indicated by the Department of Agriculture's statement that 2,153,000 persons last year moved from farms to the cities. This is equals the present farm population of the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and one-half the farm population of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

During the year ended March 15, 1926, approximately 123,000 farms were sold under mortgage foreclosure.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS MAKE STEADY ADVANCE

Washington, May 7.—"The younger members of our organization will probably never realize the bitter struggle required to secure the right to act collectively," says Henry W. Strickland, editor of the Railway Post Office.

"In an attempt to stop this agitation, the department established an espionage over postal employes. Post office inspectors spied on meetings of postal workers and took the names of those active in organization and affiliation with the labor movement. The inspection division even stooped to opening private mail of postal employes suspected of being active in this 'agitation,' as it was called.

"To those who may be inclined to complain that progress is slow, the record is cited. It shows steady, substantial progress, year by year. Notwithstanding the reaction against the workers, following the World War, the lot of the postal clerk in general has been greatly improved. In 1921 the average salary of a railway postal clerk was $2,064, while the average travel allowance for road service was $191. Today the average salary is $2,476 and the average travel allowance is $274.

"Other worth while results secured during the past few years are: Retirement annuity increased from $720 to $1,000; compensation for injury on duty increased from $66.66 to $116.66 per month; elimination of Sundays and holidays from sick leave; credit for all substitute service; sick leave extended to 30 days in any one year; credit for delay to trains; credit for all annual leave carried over to succeeding year; travel allowance increased from $2 to $3 per day; credit for all time served for advancement in grade when regularly appointed; terminal classification raised to same as road service; class A lines advanced one grade, and many minor things."

HORDES OF GUNMEN CAN'T CHECK MINERS

Charleston, W. Va., May 7.—Hordes of gunmen that are flooding northern West Virginia fields is proof that the union miners are gaining ground in that section.

Production has been curtailed in practically every mine and mass meetings are largely attended by non-unionists who are awake to the purposes of the company "union."

The unionists maintain that close check on loaded cars, and find that the operators are attempting to weaken enthusiasm for the union by counting cars twice, and then announcing "increased production."

STATE LEGALIZES TRICKY RATE PLEA

Sacramento, Cal., May 7.—The State Legislature defeated a bill that would compel public service corporations to grant wage increases whenever they were permitted to raise rates under the plea that the increase would be turned over to employes.

The bill provided that if the rate increase is not used for the purpose specified State officials may revoke such increase.

Employes on ferry boats in the San Francisco harbor showed that the company had succeeded in advance charges in 1920 when they claimed that this was to be used to advance wages. Then 1,400 employes are still waiting for the increase, which totals more than $2,000,000.

Railway surveyors opposed the bill and the California Railroad Commission declared it was unconstitutional.

UNIONISTS MAY SPEAK

New York, May 7.—Trade unionists may continue to speak to strikebreakers, is the substance of an order by Supreme Court Justice Ford in vacating injunctions secured against the Wasservogel to a jewelry firm in this city.

The head of the firm admitted that he discharged members of the Jewelry Workers' Union, and his attorney pleaded that if the unionists were not guilty of an overt act, "the injunction would not hurt them." Judge Ford said the temporary injunction was based upon perjured affidavits, and that "every American citizen has a perfect right to spread his belief in labor unionism as long as he does it in a peaceful and orderly manner, as in this case."